# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 09/759,475 | 01/12/2001 | James E. McGarvey | 80606PRC | 1736 |

7590 06/16/2006

Thomas H. Close
Patent Legal Staff
Eastman Kodak Company
343 State Street
Rochester, NY 14650-2201

| EXAMINER |
|---|
| JONES, HEATHER RAE |

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|---|---|
| 2621 | |

DATE MAILED: 06/16/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 09/759,475 | MCGARVEY, JAMES E. | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | Heather R. Jones | 2621 | |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *17 April 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-4,6,9,12-21,27-30 and 32* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-4,6,9,12-21,27-30 and 32* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *1/12/01, 7/26/04, and 4/27/05* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments filed April 17, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Applicant argues that Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki fail to disclose all the limitations as disclosed in claim 1, in particular, the memory being configurable to store the determined white balance setting and at least one additional white balance setting for another picture taking venue. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Thorpe et al. discloses determining and storing a white balance setting for a particular picture taking venue on a removable memory in order to eliminate "video-tweaking" during location shooting (page 22: col. 3, line 16 – page 23: col. 1, line 3; page 23: col. 1, lines 20-26; page 24: col. 2, lines 2-6). Suzuki is only relied upon to disclose storing more than one white balance setting in a memory (Fig. 4; col. 4, lines 57-65; col. 5, lines 10-23). Therefore, the combination of Thorpe et al. and Suzuki discloses storing more than one white balance setting according to different venues in the same memory. The motivation for combining these two references are to allow the memory card in Thorpe et al. to store more than one white balance setting instead of only one so that the user would not have to carry more than one memory card with them to different venues.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

3. Claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 15-20, 27-30, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thorpe et al. ("The All-Digital Camcorder – The Arrival of Electronic Cinematography") in view of Suzuki (U.S. Patent 5,691,772).

Regarding claim **1**, Thorpe et al. discloses a white balance picture correction process implemented in a digital camera having a processor, a memory, and a user interface, comprising the steps of: determining a white balance digital camera processing setting for a picture taking venue at a visit to the venue; saving the setting for the venue; and correcting pictures taken at a subsequent visit to the venue with the saved setting (page 23: col. 1, lines 20-36; page 24: col. 2, line 7 – col. 3, line 11; Table 5); the determining step further comprising capturing an image utilizing the digital camera and processing the captured image in the process of the digital camera to determine the white balance setting (page 22: col. 3, line 16 – page 23: col. 1, line 3); the saving step further comprising storing the white balance setting in the memory of the digital camera in a file having an identifier which allows a user of the digital camera to correlate the identifier with the venue (page 24: col. 2, lines 2-6); the memory being configurable to store the determined white balance setting for use in the correcting step (page 23: col. 1, lines 20-26; Fig. 6). However Thorpe et al. fails to disclose that the memory is configurable to store the determined white balance

setting and at least one additional white balance setting for another picture taking venue, the determined white balance setting being selectable from the plurality of stored white balance settings via the user interface of the digital camera.

Referring to the Suzuki reference, Suzuki discloses a white balance correction process implemented in a digital camera, wherein the memory being configurable to store the determined white balance setting and at least one additional white balance setting, the determined white balance setting being selectable from the plurality of stored white balance settings, for use in the correcting step, via the user interface of the digital camera (Fig. 4; col. 4, lines 57-65). Furthermore, Suzuki discloses having stored the white balance setting in the memory of the digital camera in a file having an identifier (Fig. 4; Fine Weather, Cloudy, Tungsten Lamp, and Fluorescent Lamp), which allows a user of the digital camera to correlate the identifier with the lighting conditions.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the teachings from Suzuki that more than one white balance setting may be stored in the same memory in the Thorpe et al. reference in order to provide the user with only one memory card with several venues on it to free up the user from carrying multiple memory cards. Furthermore, a file identifier is needed once more than one white balance setting is in the same memory as taught by Suzuki and since Thorpe et al. teaches having stored a white balance setting for different venues instead of

different lighting as in Suzuki the file identifiers will be used to identify the venue and not the lighting conditions.

Regarding claim **3**, Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki discloses all the subject matter as discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as disclosing the saving step comprises assigning an identifier to the setting (Thorpe et al.: page 24: col. 2, lines 2-6).

Regarding claim **4**, Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki discloses all the subject matter as discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as disclosing the identifier comprises a file name (Suzuki: col. 4, lines 57-65; Fig. 4, col. 5, line 62 – col. 5, line 32). In Suzuki the different files have to have a filename in order for the user to select which white balancing mode they prefer in the manual mode.

Regarding claim **6**, Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki discloses all the subject matter as discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as the saving step comprises storing the setting in a removable, non-volatile memory (Thorpe et al.: page 23, line 20; Fig. 16).

Regarding claim **9**, Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki discloses all the subject matter as discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as including that the correcting step is performed contemporaneous with taking of the pictures at a venue (Thorpe et al.: page 23: col. 3, line 3 – page 24: col. 1, line 6; when trying to achieve a specific image look the pictures are correcting contemporaneous with the taking of the pictures).

Regarding claim **12**, Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki discloses all the subject matter as discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as including that the determined setting further comprises an image sharpness setting, a contrast setting, and a colorfulness setting (Thorpe et al.: page 23: col. 1, lines 20-36; page 21: col. 1, lines 28-30; Table 5).

Regarding claim **15**, Thorpe et al. discloses a process implemented in a digital camera having a processor, a memory, and a user interface, comprising the steps of: determining an image processing setting for a picture taking venue; saving the setting for the venue (page 23: col. 1, lines 20-36; page 24: col. 2, line 7 – col. 3, line 11; Table 5); the determining step further comprising capturing an image utilizing the digital camera and processing the captured image in the process of the digital camera to determine the image processing setting (page 22: col. 3, line 16 – page 23: col. 1, line 3); the saving step further comprising storing the image processing setting in the memory of the digital camera in a file having an identifier which allows a user of the digital camera to correlate the identifier with the venue (page 24: col. 2, lines 2-6); the memory being configurable to store the determined white balance setting for use in correcting one or more additional captured images (page 23: col. 1, lines 20-26; Fig. 6). However Thorpe et al. fails to disclose that the memory is configurable to store the determined white balance setting and at least one additional white balance setting for another picture taking venue, the determined white balance setting

being selectable from the plurality of stored white balance settings via the user interface of the digital camera.

Referring to the Suzuki reference, Suzuki discloses a white balance correction process implemented in a digital camera, wherein the memory being configurable to store the determined white balance setting and at least one additional white balance setting, the determined white balance setting being selectable from the plurality of stored white balance settings, for use in the correcting step, via the user interface of the digital camera (Fig. 4; col. 4, lines 57-65). Furthermore, Suzuki discloses having stored the white balance setting in the memory of the digital camera in a file having an identifier (Fig. 4; Fine Weather, Cloudy, Tungsten Lamp, and Fluorescent Lamp), which allows a user of the digital camera to correlate the identifier with the lighting conditions.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the teachings from Suzuki that more than one white balance setting may be stored in the same memory in the Thorpe et al. reference in order to provide the user with only one memory card with several venues on it to free up the user from carrying multiple memory cards. Furthermore, a file identifier is needed once more than one white balance setting is in the same memory as taught by Suzuki and since Thorpe et al. teaches having stored a white balance setting for different venues instead of different lighting as in Suzuki the file identifiers will be used to identify the venue and not the lighting conditions.

Regarding claim **16**, Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki discloses all the subject matter as discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as including that the determined setting further comprises a white balance setting (Thorpe et al.: page 23: col. 1, lines 20-36; page 21: col. 1, lines 28-30; Table 5).

Regarding claim **17**, Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki discloses all the subject matter as discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as including that the determined setting further comprises an image sharpness setting (Thorpe et al.: page 23: col. 1, lines 20-36; page 21: col. 1, lines 28-30; Table 5).

Regarding claim **18**, Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki discloses all the subject matter as discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as including that the determined setting further comprises an image contrast setting (Thorpe et al.: page 23: col. 1, lines 20-36; page 21: col. 1, lines 28-30; Table 5).

Regarding claim **19**, Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki discloses all the subject matter as discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as including that the determined setting further comprises an image colorfulness setting (Thorpe et al.: page 23: col. 1, lines 20-36; page 21: col. 1, lines 28-30; Table 5).

Regarding claim **20**, Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki discloses all the subject matter as discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as including that the determined setting further comprises one of an image white balance setting, an image sharpness setting, a contrast setting, and a colorfulness setting (Thorpe et al.: page 23: col. 1, lines 20-36; page 21: col. 1, lines 28-30; Table 5).

Regarding claim **27**, Thorpe et al. discloses a computer readable storage medium controlling a digital camera via a white balance setting and a file name corresponding to the white balance setting, the storage medium being configurable to store the determined white balance setting determined from images captured by the digital camera at the venues (page 23: col. 1, lines 20-36; page 24: col. 2, line 7 – col. 3, line 11; Table 5; Fig. 6; page 24: col. 2, lines 2-6), each of the white balance settings being stored in a file having a file name which allows a user of the digital camera to correlate the file name with a corresponding one of the venues (page 24: col. 2, lines 2-6), wherein the stored white balance setting is used in correcting one or more additional images captured by the digital camera (page 23: col. 1, lines 20-26; Fig. 6). However Thorpe et al. fails to disclose that the memory is configurable to store the determined white balance setting and at least one additional white balance setting for another picture taking venue, the determined white balance setting being selectable from the plurality of stored white balance settings via the user interface of the digital camera.

Referring to the Suzuki reference, Suzuki discloses a white balance correction process implemented in a digital camera, wherein the memory being configurable to store the determined white balance setting and at least one additional white balance setting, the determined white balance setting being selectable from the plurality of stored white balance settings, for use in the correcting step, via the user interface of the digital camera (Fig. 4; col. 4, lines

57-65). Furthermore, Suzuki discloses having stored the white balance setting in the memory of the digital camera in a file having an identifier (Fig. 4; Fine Weather, Cloudy, Tungsten Lamp, and Fluorescent Lamp), which allows a user of the digital camera to correlate the identifier with the lighting conditions.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the teachings from Suzuki that more than one white balance setting may be stored in the same memory in the Thorpe et al. reference in order to provide the user with only one memory card with several venues on it to free up the user from carrying multiple memory cards. Furthermore, a file identifier is needed once more than one white balance setting is in the same memory as taught by Suzuki and since Thorpe et al. teaches having stored a white balance setting for different venues instead of different lighting as in Suzuki the file identifiers will be used to identify the venue and not the lighting conditions.

Regarding claim **28**, Thorpe et al. discloses a digital camera, comprising: a sensor capturing images in an initial visit to a venue and a subsequent visit to the venue (Fig. 10); a lens for imaging light onto the sensor; a white balance determination processing unit determining a white balance correction value from a captured image of the initial visit; a memory storing the white balance correction value from the initial visit; and a white balance correction processing unit applying the white balance correction value to the captured image of the subsequent visit producing a white balance corrected image (page 23: col. 1,

lines 20-36; page 24: col. 2, line 7 – col. 3, line 11; Table 5); wherein the white balance correction value is stored in a file having an identifier which allows a user of the digital camera to correlate the identifier with the venue (page 24: col. 2, lines 2-6); the memory being configurable to store the determined white balance setting for use in the correcting step (page 23: col. 1, lines 20-26; Fig. 6). However Thorpe et al. fails to disclose that the memory is configurable to store the determined white balance setting and at least one additional white balance setting for another picture taking venue, the determined white balance setting being selectable from the plurality of stored white balance settings via the user interface of the digital camera.

Referring to the Suzuki reference, Suzuki discloses a white balance correction process implemented in a digital camera, wherein the memory being configurable to store the determined white balance setting and at least one additional white balance setting, the determined white balance setting being selectable from the plurality of stored white balance settings, for use in the correcting step, via the user interface of the digital camera (Fig. 4; col. 4, lines 57-65). Furthermore, Suzuki discloses having stored the white balance setting in the memory of the digital camera in a file having an identifier (Fig. 4; Fine Weather, Cloudy, Tungsten Lamp, and Fluorescent Lamp), which allows a user of the digital camera to correlate the identifier with the lighting conditions.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the teachings from Suzuki that

more than one white balance setting may be stored in the same memory in the Thorpe et al. reference in order to provide the user with only one memory card with several venues on it to free up the user from carrying multiple memory cards. Furthermore, a file identifier is needed once more than one white balance setting is in the same memory as taught by Suzuki and since Thorpe et al. teaches having stored a white balance setting for different venues instead of different lighting as in Suzuki the file identifiers will be used to identify the venue and not the lighting conditions.

Furthermore, Official Notice is taken that it is well known in the art to take still pictures with a camcorder. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have implemented this camcorder with the option of taking continuous or still images in order to make this camcorder a more versatile camcorder.

Regarding claim **29**, Thorpe et al. discloses a digital camera, comprising: a sensor capturing images (Fig. 10); a lens for imaging light onto the sensor; a white balance determination processing unit determining white balance correction values from a captured images; a memory storing the white balance correction value; and a white balance correction processing unit applying a selected the white balance correction value to a plurality of captured images producing white balance correcting images (page 23: col. 1, lines 20-24 and 32-36; page 24: col. 1, line 7 – col. 3, line 11; Table 5). However Thorpe et al. fails to disclose a memory storing a plurality of the white balance correction values; a

selector choosing one of the plurality of white balance correction values; and wherein the camera comprises a user interface for naming the plurality of white balance correction values and for selecting from among a plurality of named white balance correction values.

Referring to the Suzuki reference, Suzuki discloses a white balance correction process implemented in a digital camera, comprising a memory storing a plurality of the white balance correction values (Fig. 4; col. 4, lines 57-65); a selector choosing one of the plurality of white balance correction values (Fig. 4); a white balance correction processing unit applying a selected one of the white balance correction values to a plurality of captured images producing white balance corrected images; wherein the camera comprises a user interface for selecting from among a plurality of named white balance correction values.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the teachings from Suzuki that more than one white balance setting may be stored in the same memory in the Thorpe et al. reference in order to provide the user with only one memory card with several venues on it to free up the user from carrying multiple memory cards. Furthermore, a file identifier is needed once more than one white balance setting is in the same memory as taught by Suzuki and since Thorpe et al. teaches having stored a white balance setting for different venues instead of different lighting as in Suzuki the file identifiers will be used to identify the venue and not the lighting conditions. However, Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki fail to

disclose the camera comprising a user interface for naming the plurality of white balance correction values.

Official Notice is taken that a camera comprises a user interface for naming the plurality of white balance correction values. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added a user interface for naming the plurality of white balance correction values to the camera disclosed by Thorpe in view of Suzuki so that the file is easily recognizable and allows the user to choose the correct setting the user desires to obtain a better picture quality.

Furthermore, Official Notice is taken that it is well known in the art to take still pictures with a camcorder. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have implemented this camcorder with the option of taking continuous or still images in order to make this camcorder a more versatile camcorder.

Regarding claim **30**, Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki discloses all the subject matter as discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as including that the memory comprises a non-volatile removable memory card that can be used to transfer correction value to other devices (Thorpe et al.: page 23: col. 1, line 39 – col. 2, line 4).

Regarding claim **32**, Thorpe et al. discloses a digital camera, comprising: a sensor capturing images (Fig. 10); a lens for imaging light onto the sensor; a memory storing the white balance correction value; and a white balance

correction processing unit applying the white balance correction value to a plurality of captured images producing white balance correcting images (page 23: col. 1, lines 20-24 and 32-36; page 24: col. 1, line 7 – col. 3, line 11; Table 5). However Thorpe et al. fails to disclose a memory storing a plurality of the white balance correction values; a selector operable by a user in choosing one of the plurality of white balance correction values; and wherein the camera comprises a user interface for naming the plurality of white balance correction values and for selecting from among a plurality of named white balance correction values.

Referring to the Suzuki reference, Suzuki discloses a white balance correction process implemented in a digital camera, comprising a memory storing a plurality of the white balance correction values (Fig. 4; col. 4, lines 57-65); a selector operable by a user in choosing one of the plurality of white balance correction values (Fig. 4); a white balance correction processing unit applying a selected one of the white balance correction values to a plurality of captured images producing white balance corrected images; wherein the camera comprises a user interface for selecting from among a plurality of named white balance correction values.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the teachings from Suzuki that more than one white balance setting may be stored in the same memory in the Thorpe et al. reference in order to provide the user with only one memory card with several venues on it to free up the user from carrying multiple memory

cards. Furthermore, a file identifier is needed once more than one white balance setting is in the same memory as taught by Suzuki and since Thorpe et al. teaches having stored a white balance setting for different venues instead of different lighting as in Suzuki the file identifiers will be used to identify the venue and not the lighting conditions. However, Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki fail to disclose the camera comprising a user interface for naming the plurality of white balance correction values.

Official Notice is taken that a camera comprises a user interface for naming the plurality of white balance correction values. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added a user interface for naming the plurality of white balance correction values to the camera disclosed by Thorpe in view of Suzuki so that the file is easily recognizable and allows the user to choose the correct setting the user desires to obtain a better picture quality.

Furthermore, Official Notice is taken that it is well known in the art to take still pictures with a camcorder. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have implemented this camcorder with the option of taking continuous or still images in order to make this camcorder a more versatile camcorder.

4. Claims 2 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of D'Luna et al. (U.S. Patent 5,008,739).

Regarding claim **2**, Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki discloses all the subject matter as discussed with respect to claim 1, except that the determining step uses a white balance reference card in a scene of the venue.

Referring to the D'Luna et al. reference, D'Luna et al. discloses a determining step in white balance processing that uses a white balance reference card in a scene of the venue (col. 5, lines 44-47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of D'Luna et al. with Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki because it is well known in the art to use a white balance reference card for a white balancing process.

Regarding claim **14**, Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki discloses all the subject matter as discussed with respect to claim 1, except that the determining step comprises determining the white balance digital camera processing setting for the picture taking venue at a visit thereto using a white balance reference card positioned in a venue scene.

Referring to the D'Luna et al. reference, D'Luna et al. discloses a determining step in white balance processing that uses a white balance reference card in a scene of the venue (col. 5, lines 44-47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of D'Luna et al. with Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki because it is well known in the art to use a white balance reference card in a scene of a venue for white balance processing.

5. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Thadani et al. (U.S. Patent 6,201,530).

Regarding claim **13**, Thorpe et al. in view of Suzuki discloses all the subject matter as discussed with respect to claim 1, except that the setting further comprises a color correction matrix.

Referring to the Thadani et al. reference, Thadani et al. discloses a digital camera wherein the color correction matrix is part of the settings used to correct the image (Fig. 4B).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have saved the setting further comprising a color correction matrix in order to allow for a faster camera set up time the next time the user visits the venue.

6. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thorpe et al. ("The All-Digital Camcorder – The Arrival of Electronic Cinematography") in view of D'Luna et al. (U.S. Patent 5,008,739).

Regarding claim **21**, Thorpe et al. discloses a process, comprising the steps of: determining, in a digital camera, image processing settings for picture taking venues during initial visits to the venues; assigning file name identifiers to the settings (page 24: col. 2, lines 2-6); saving the settings in a removable, non-volatile memory of the digital camera using the file name identifiers where at least one of the settings comprises an image white balance setting, an image

sharpness setting, a contrast setting, and a colorfulness setting (page 23: col. 1, lines 20-36; page 21: col. 1, lines 28-30; Table 5; Fig. 16); and correcting pictures taken at a venues in subsequent visits to the venues, in the digital camera, with the saved settings contemporaneous with taking of the pictures at the venue (page 23: col. 1, lines 20-36; page 24: col. 2, line 7 – col. 3, line 11; Table 5; page 23: col. 3, line 3 – page 24: col. 1, line 6; when trying to achieve a specific image look the pictures are correcting contemporaneous with the taking of the pictures). However Thorpe et al. fails to disclose that the determining step comprises determining the white balance digital camera processing setting for the picture taking venue at a visit thereto using a white balance reference card positioned in a venue scene and that the file name identifiers are assigned via a user interface of the digital camera.

Referring to the D'Luna et al. reference, D'Luna et al. discloses a determining step in white balance processing that uses a white balance reference card in a scene of the venue (col. 5, lines 44-47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of D'Luna et al. with Thorpe et al. because it is well known in the art to use a white balance reference card in a scene of a venue for white balance processing. However, Thorpe et al. in view of D'Luna et al. fail to disclose the camera comprising a user interface for assigning file name identifiers to the settings.

Official Notice is taken that a camera comprises a user interface for assigning file name identifiers to the settings. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added a user interface for naming the plurality of white balance correction values to the camera disclosed by Thorpe in view of D'Luna et al. so that the file is easily recognizable and allows the user to choose the correct setting the user desires to obtain a better picture quality.

***Conclusion***

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Heather R. Jones whose telephone number is 571-272-

7368. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. - Thurs.: 7:00 am - 4:30 pm, and every other Fri.: 7:00 am - 3:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thai Tran can be reached on 571-272-7382. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Heather R Jones
Examiner
Art Unit 2621

HRJ
June 6, 2006

THAI TRAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER